

but all thought is was rather a risky undertaking.

One of the men said he couldn't afford to lose the money, but thought it might appeal to some real sporting man who liked to take a venture.

It was this man who informed the Secret Service men about three weeks ago that plans were afoot to counterfeit Venezuelan money. At their suggestion the man went again to Thompson and told him that a friend of his with whom he had been discussing the proposition was favorably impressed. A meeting was arranged.

Secret Service Agent Joseph E. Moser, posing as the proprietor of an up-town gambling house, was introduced to Thompson and later to Boynton as the man with the money to invest. Boynton explained his ideas, but Moser while expressing approval of the proposition declined to put up any money until a set of the dies to be used in counterfeiting the coin was shown him.

Then Boynton, it is charged, went to the Keller Mechanical Engraving Company and made a contract to pay \$2,500 for eight sets of dies.

On Tuesday Moser was notified by Thompson that a sample pair of dies was ready and that he could see them at his office at 42 Broadway yesterday morning. The Captain, he said, would also be on hand.

In the meantime William J. Flynn, head of the Secret Service corps in the New York district, had taken Chief John L. Wilkie into his confidence. Wilkie thought the counterfeiting scheme of sufficient magnitude to notify the Venezuelan representatives in Washington.

Thompson was arrested at Bayport, L. I., on Tuesday night, where he had gone to visit friends, and was brought to this city yesterday morning. Meanwhile several of the Secret Service men who had been detailed to watch Capt. Boynton at the Hotel St. George followed him from Brooklyn. Thompson and the other Secret Service men joined him at 42 Broadway and when Chief Wilkie arrived Boynton was also arrested.

Chief Flynn and Secret Service Agent Kline meanwhile had gone with a search warrant to the office of the Keller Mechanical Engraving Company. Neither of the Meers Keller resisted the search, but handed over the finished set of dies, together with half a dozen "hubs" (as the finished piece from which the dies are made is called) and a rolling collar for milling the edges of the coins, and some other parts of the counterfeiting outfit. They accompanied the Secret Service men to court.

Capt. Boynton, when searched, had \$5,400, which was returned to him after his bail had been furnished. Lawyer Joel M. Marx, of Marx & Muller, who was retained by both Boynton and Thompson, said that he thought the Government would have a difficult case in proving that his client had any intent of counterfeiting either here or in Venezuela.

The Captain was visibly distressed at the seizure of the paraphernalia with which, as he said, money was to be made to push the movement against Castro. Greater still was his distress at the publication of the fact that a revolution was in embryo.

"Look at me," said the Captain, who is a fine looking man of about 60, with white hair and mustache, "Do I look like a vulgar counterfeiter? I don't want to say anything at all about this matter, except that to no one have I made misrepresentations as to my motives in this cause. The matter of having the dies made is nothing unusual. It is simply a 'war measure' to make money and the same thing is done in every South American revolution. It was done in Brazil when Dom Pedro was overthrown and the Republic established. Even had this revolution not panned out Venezuela would have been so much richer from the circulation of the new money, as we had no intention to debase the coin.

"Until this morning I had every reason to believe that I was justified in acting for the Revolution Regeneradora. No, I don't want to say that the signature to the letter appointing me special commissioner was forged. The thought is too horrible but it comes into my mind now."

This statement was made in reply to a question as to whether the Captain had any suspicion that Castro and the Venezuelan authorities had framed up the revolution for the Captain's special benefit. By such a scheme not only would Boynton be removed from the country but he would get himself into trouble here.

The Keller brothers declined to be interviewed in court. Walter Tanser, established in New York, Newburgh & Tanser, their counsel, said that the Kellers took the order in the regular course of business and were thunderstruck when they were arrested. On the other hand, the Federal authorities say that though the Kellers do a very high grade of work \$500 would be a reasonable price for the dies they agreed to make for Boynton. Instead of that they charged \$2,500 and had already received \$1,500 from Boynton on account.

Thompson, who said he had been an attorney for the past twenty years, has of late been engaged in the book business. To the Gaekwar of Baroda, on that potentate's recent visit to this country, he is said to have sold \$25,000 worth of editions de luxe. Like his friend, the Captain, he is a man of good appearance.

Whatever the fate of the infant revolution and the effort to depress Capt. Boynton must yesterday—the Secret Service men and Assistant United States District Attorney William Michael Byrne think they have a good case against the men, even if they did not know that the United States of America forbids preparations being made in its territory to counterfeit the money of a friendly power. No coins are struck off the dies. Both Boynton and Thompson said Wilkie that when the dies were finished they had intended to invest the rest of the \$10,000 in silver bullion to be purchased from the United States Government.

Capt. Boynton at last reports was going to investigate his appointment as Comodoro Especial of the Revolution Regeneradora and find out who signed the document. He doesn't think that the ink described to President Castro would be beneath that gentleman, but he hates to think that he has been hoodwinked. At any rate, there will be no mint established just at present in the delta of the Orinoco.

Carlisle, for Governor, Carries Waterstown.

WATERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Major John N. Carlisle, local candidate for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket, carried the city in a close contest in the ward primaries to-night, having obtained twelve of the eighteen delegates. In addition Mr. Carlisle won eight of the fourteen towns heard from, giving him the county.

Strenuous New Hampshire Campaign Lays Churchill Up.

TILTON, N. H., Aug. 22.—Winston Churchill, the author and leader of the "New England" campaign, broke down as a result of his strenuous campaign. Col. Churchill, who had been under a physician's care, was overcome yesterday by sheer exhaustion.

He has been obliged to cancel some engagements.

IT is not alone the work it does, but the work it relieves high salaried employees from doing that gives

The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter a decided advantage in the conduct of office business.

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CAZAR MUCH DEPRESSED.

Again Considering Proposal for a Military Dictatorship.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A London newspaper despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar and a long conference yesterday with the Grand Duke Nicholas, Nicholas-Andrei, in regard to the military dictatorship which the Grand Duke has advocated as the sole means of reestablishing order.

It is understood that the Czar is much depressed because the power of the revolutionary element has apparently not been broken. There are strong influences at work, it is said, to make the Grand Duke Nicholas the military dictator, in the hope that he will be able to cope successfully with the situation.

The feeling that it will be necessary to install some such régime is gaining ground, largely on account of the terrible state of confusion throughout the country. Another despatch says that Gen. Treppoff, the chief of police in St. Petersburg, is suffering from a severe attack of angina pectoris. It is said that he cannot recover.

MUTINEERS SHOT DOWN.

Many Cosacks Who Revolted at Samarkand Are Killed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—Cosack troops stationed at Samarkand rose in mutiny to-day. Artillery was used against them and many were killed or wounded.

The regiment was the Twenty-fourth Ural. The men imprisoned their officers, replacing them with men from the ranks. The commander of the garrison demanded the surrender of the mutineers and when it was refused the artillery was called out. The town is in a state of panic.

WARSAW, Aug. 22.—An unknown man this afternoon shot and slightly wounded a Colonel of gendarmes. Some soldiers, who were patrolling, fired a volley and killed two passersby.

RIGA, Aug. 22.—With the consent of the Governor-General an appeal has been made by the inhabitants for subscriptions to a relief fund for the victims of the earthquake. The Government has not sufficient funds to supply the requisite number.

ATTEMPT TO POISON TREPOFF.

Cook and Three Other Servants of His Household Under Arrest.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—A story is in circulation to the effect that an attempt has been made to poison Gen. Treppoff. A cook and three other servants have been arrested.

T. E. STILLMAN MAY RECOVER.

Wonderful Vitality of New Yorker Hurt in France Surprises Physicians.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Doctor Magnin, the physician who is attending T. E. Stillman, the New Yorker, who was injured in an automobile accident at Lisieux on July 18, still continues to make frequent visits to his patient. He says that the case is one of the most extraordinary instances of vitality on record.

When Mr. Stillman was hurt he was hurled more than thirty feet from the machine and landed upon his head in the roadway. For weeks he has been in either a semi-conscious or totally unconscious condition in the house near Lisieux to which he was carried after he had received his injuries. Meanwhile, almost every possible complication has set in, from erysipelas to kidney trouble. Though Mr. Stillman is more than 60 years old he has overcome them all. Half the diseases with which he has been afflicted would, the physician says, have killed a younger man weeks ago.

Dr. Magnin ventured the statement that the patient's chances of recovery are now twice as good as they were a week or so ago.

Mr. Stillman's four daughters are now with him.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN SPAIN.

Troops on Guard at Bilbao as the King and Queen Arrive.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 22.—On the eve of the arrival of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria here a critical situation has arisen in the miners' strike. More than 12,000 men have stopped working, and there are 4,000 troops stationed at various strategic points in order to protect the town.

The mine owners refuse to entertain the demands which the strikers are making, declaring that they are willing to accept them. It is understood that a general strike will be proclaimed unless the operators and the men shortly arrive at an agreement. The Federal strike is expected here at any time. It is believed that the present agitation was started by the revolutionary committees.

GIBBONS TO FRENCH CATHOLICS.

Sends the Sympathy of the Church in This Country.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The figure says Cardinal Gibbons has sent a letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris expressing the sympathy of the American Roman Catholics with the Church in France. In the course of a comparison of the condition of the Church in France and America Cardinal Gibbons says:

"For those accustomed to the complete liberty enjoyed by Catholics in America it is difficult to understand how a church like the Government can be in the name of liberty subject a large Christian community to the yoke of official atheism. Here the Government is expected to protect the religious freedom of the citizen, and yet it is indispensable to the prosperity of the nation. They arrogate to themselves no authority whatever in religious matters. Thus, thanks to their loyal conduct, the mixed question is settled in an equitable way."

Correct Dress for Men

Little details, overlooked or disregarded elsewhere, helped to build the fame of the ready-to-wear clothing here.

Correct Dress for Men

LITTLE FOOD IN VALPARAISO.

SUPPLIES ON THE WAY, BUT THE PEOPLE SUFFER.

Injured Without Proper Care—Twenty-eight Bodies Found in Ruins of Telegraph Office—Prominent Men Among the Victims—Fires Are Now Out.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 22.—The people are still clamoring for food. The supply, although increasing, is insufficient. The injured are without proper care. The army and navy are working heroically, but progress is necessarily slow.

When the work of clearing the streets begins it will be necessary to tear down many buildings on account of the danger of some of the weakened walls falling.

Twenty-eight bodies have been found under the stairs of the telegraph office. A registration bureau has been established and people who escaped are enrolling their names.

The earthquake tremors have ceased and all the fires in the city have been put out. The railroads have been destroyed. Four-fifths of the city has been destroyed. Martial law still prevails and the authorities have the situation in control. Outside aid is needed.

REMA, Aug. 22.—Among the dead at Valparaiso are Senators Varela and San Fuentis. The Governor's palace, Congress Hall and the Archbishop's palace were damaged by the shocks.

SLOW WORK BURNING THE DEAD.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 22.—The people of Valparaiso still live in terror of more earthquake shocks. They were sent flying from their temporary homes by another and a stronger tremor yesterday.

The work of burying the dead is progressing so slowly that an outbreak of disease is feared. Since fifty thieves were put to death looting has ceased.

Many prominent persons are said to be among the dead. Of the 140 prisoners in the jail when it collapsed all but one were killed.

Thirty thousand refugees have arrived at Santiago from Valparaiso. The streets are filled with the bodies of the dead. The authorities are doing their best to dispose of them.

The Alameda is organizing relief committees and the Government has decided to loan 50,000,000 pesos in order to avoid a financial stringency and to aid the victims financially.

Among those killed by the earthquake was Samuel Silva, the leader of the Liberal party.

An estimate of the area affected by the earthquake is 1,500 leagues. There have been almost 500 tremors since the first day. The relief workers, who have been without rest since the first day, are exhausted. Food is being distributed slowly and the people are fighting to get it.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN FIRST DAYS.

Some of the horrifying details of the terrible disaster have come here in the first mail that has been received since the earthquake began. Fifty children in one house were crushed, and three Catholic nuns who were attempting to rescue these children were killed by another shock, which brought the remainder of the building down.

The wife of Admiral Montt is now reported to be safe but badly injured.

The only light on the first night of the earthquake was that thrown by the feeble rays from the ships in the harbor. The streets were filled with wild, shrieking people. The crash of falling buildings all sides and the noise of breaking glass made a terrific din. The next morning brought a terrible sight. Bodies lay exposed on all sides. No one has had the time or inclination to remove them and they have been there since. Many squares are now piled with debris.

President Riesco has sent a telegram to the Rothschilds declining their offer of aid, saying that Chile can rise unaided. Congress is a committee further information as to the extent of the disaster before acting on the proposition for raising a loan. Commercial interests are opposed to a scheme for the suspension of payments, claiming that the proposed issue of 50,000,000 pesos will save the situation.

Many rich families in Valparaiso have been completely ruined. One millionaire, Mr. Edwards, lost 40,000,000 pesos alone.

Small islands in the bay of Valparaiso Bay, and incoming ships confirm the reports of depressions on the coast.

The Chilean insurance companies will sustain heavy losses by the disaster, as a recent law practically drove all foreign companies out of the country. There has been no decision yet regarding the payment of losses.

The Mayor has forbidden the erection of tents in the streets and public thoroughfares.

There was a private meeting of members of the Chamber of Deputies to-day at which it was suggested that legislation be passed granting a period of grace in the settlement of all commercial accounts. The idea is, however, meeting great opposition.

The banks are resuming business and the ordinary course of affairs has in some measure been restored.

The telephone lines between Santiago and Valparaiso were repaired, but after working a short time the wires were blown down by a strong wind.

Persons who have arrived here on horseback from points along the coast say that there was wide devastation. Whole villages were wiped out, and almost every dwelling in and out of the towns was wrecked.

Gen. Koerner, Inspector General of the army, with persons, left Santiago to-day for Valparaiso to carry on the work of relief. The Chamber of Deputies also met to-day and voted 4,000,000 pesos for provisions and clothing to relieve the suffering.

The building in which Congress usually meets in Santiago has been condemned as unsafe.

Special Festivities Abandoned.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Aug. 22.—All the festivities which were to have taken place in honor of Secretary Root except the municipal banquet and the reception at the American consulate have been abandoned on account of the Chilean earthquake.

INDIANA STATE CHAIRMAN NAMES A NEW COMMITTEE OF BRYAN BOOSTERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—State Chairman O'Brien, aroused by the criticism that has followed the appointment by National Democratic Chairman Taggart of personal friends as Indiana representatives on the Bryan reception committee, to-day announced a list of appointments distinct from those of the National Chairman and including several Democrats who were opposed to Bryan in 1928 and 1932.

The appointments were made after consultation with conservative Democrats who believe that the Bryan committee ought to be formed from the party and not from the special adherents of any one man in the party.

Chairman O'Brien also appointed W. H. Volmer of Vincennes and Harry B. Smith of Hartford City as Indiana members of the committee of representative business men which is headed by Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts as chairman.

THWART FORGER'S BOLD PLANS

BUT NOT UNTIL CHECKS FOR \$1,000 ON UNION TRUST ARE CASHED.

McCarthy, Chief Crook, Traces Signatures From Genuine Checks Furnished by Thomas J. Schaad, Clerk in Bank, New York—Schaad Tendered Victim.

With the arrest on Tuesday night of Thomas McCarthy, alias Tom Brown, who gave his name also as James T. Murray, and the arrest of Thomas J. Schaad yesterday morning the police and the Pinkerton detectives believe that they have captured not only one of the cleverest bank forgers in the country but have checked one of the boldest attempts in recent years to swindle banks by means of the forgeries McCarthy made through the cooperation of Schaad and a confederate named Frederick Muntwyler, who has not yet been arrested.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street Capital, \$3,000,000 Surplus and Profits, 10,000,000

unsafe, and it has been decided that the House shall for the time being be a large hall at the College of the Sacred Heart.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered all ships in Chilean ports to proceed to Valparaiso with food and to bring away refugees. A regular relief service has been established and cattle shipments are going forward. A frontier train service has been established from Talca. Supplies of meat and milk are arriving regularly.

Refugees who have arrived here complain that the merchants of Valparaiso raised the prices of commodities. This created trouble and the Government finally forced them to reestablish the regular prices for all necessities of life. The authorities are also taking every step possible to provide food for the people who are still sleeping in the streets.

The Grand Hotel was destroyed by the fire and yesterday the destruction of the huge sulphur warehouses was intentionally completed. Unfortunately 500,000 bags of wheat at the docks were burned.

FIVE MORE FIRES ON TUESDAY.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 22.—There were five fires at Valparaiso Monday night, but all were slight. There were five fires yesterday, but all were out.

The Red Cross relief organization is at work succoring the needy. The national telegraph lines are interrupted by a storm in the Andes.

Special trains are leaving here for the seaboard loaded with supplies for Valparaiso. The subscriptions for the relief of the earthquake victims are increasing.

The Argentine Government has passed an appropriation of 250,000 pesos for the relief of the Chilean sufferers in Valparaiso.

MUCH SUFFERING IN VALPARAISO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 22.—A despatch from Valparaiso by way of Bolivia says that the situation in the stricken city has not greatly improved since the first day of the disaster. The authorities are doing their best to cope with the situation.

There are fearful scenes of suffering in Valparaiso on every hand. Thousands of persons are almost without clothing. Children wander the streets crying for their parents, and there are many persons whose minds are unbalanced by the terrible disaster.

Red Cross workers are busy with the relief of the disaster. The authorities are doing their best to cope with the situation.

Advices from Santiago say that the towns of Nogales, Llai-Llai, Melon and Zapallar report that there are still many unidentified bodies in their morgues. At Canchotchi 40 persons were killed; at Sullota, 170; at Limache, 11; at Petorca, 9; at Filaola, 6. In the telephone office at Valparaiso 26 persons were killed.

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The western cable to Valparaiso has been restored.

BRITISH CONSULATE WRECKED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A business firm here received last night a despatch from Valparaiso saying that there were still slight shocks and that the fires in the city were still raging.

Despatches have been received here that the British Consulate at Valparaiso was wrecked. Consul Rowley was slightly injured, which the shocks continued, who roamed the streets in pitiable condition.

REPORTS TO NEW YORK FIRMS.

W. R. Grace & Co. have received a cable despatch dated 9 A. M., August 22, from their office in Lima, Peru, which reads as follows:

"Valparaiso almost annihilated. Fires still raging."

Wesell, Duval & Co. received the following message yesterday from their Valparaiso branch:

"Valparaiso about half destroyed, balance damaged. Our office apparently quite safe. More than 2,000 killed and injured. Population camping out. Our steamers safe."

CHILEAN RELIEF FUNDS.

Red Cross and the Merchants' Association Will Receive Contributions.

The American National Red Cross Society issued a statement on Tuesday that they would receive and forward to the American Consul at Valparaiso any contributions that the people of this country might wish to make for the relief of the unfortunate citizens of that place. New York contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, at 500 Fifth avenue.

The Merchants' Association also will receive contributions for the relief of the disaster in the cities and towns of Chile. Contributions sent to the association will be placed at the disposal of the sufferers through Wesell, Duval & Co.

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